

Mixed chimerism and tolerance induction

Judith Shizuru

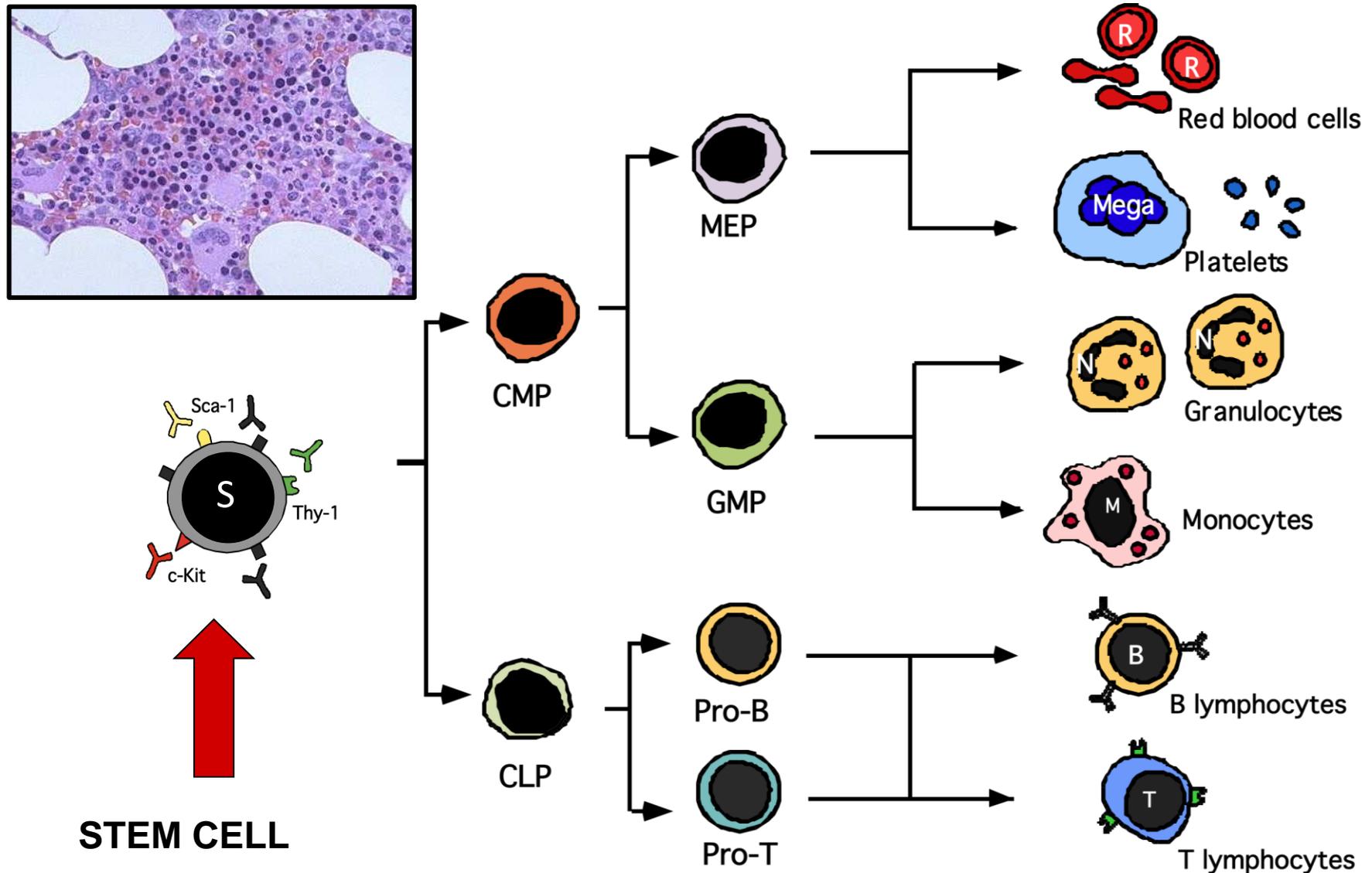
Division of Blood and Marrow Transplantation

Stanford University Medical Center

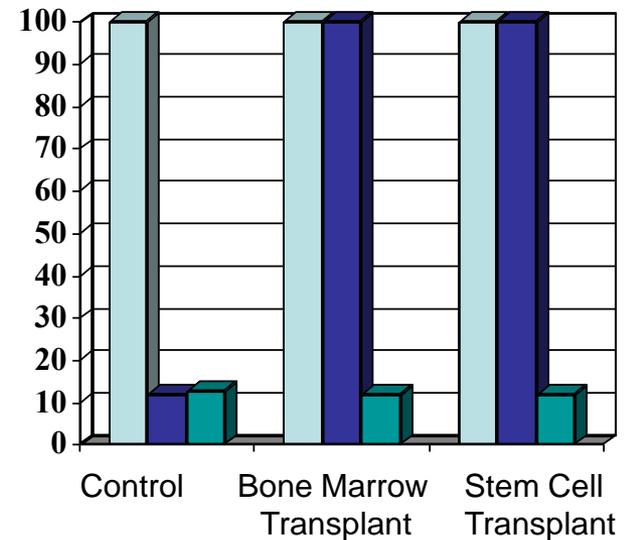
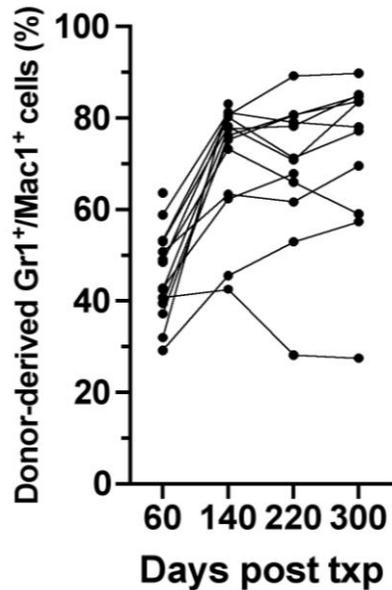
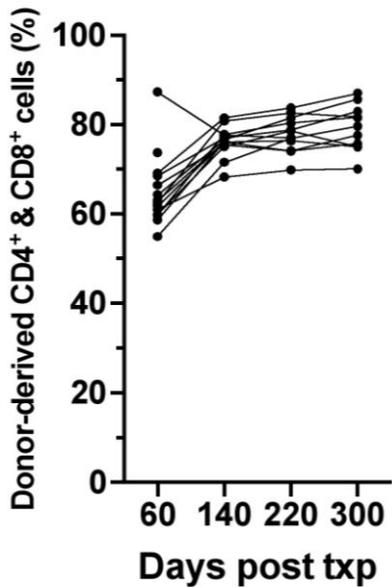
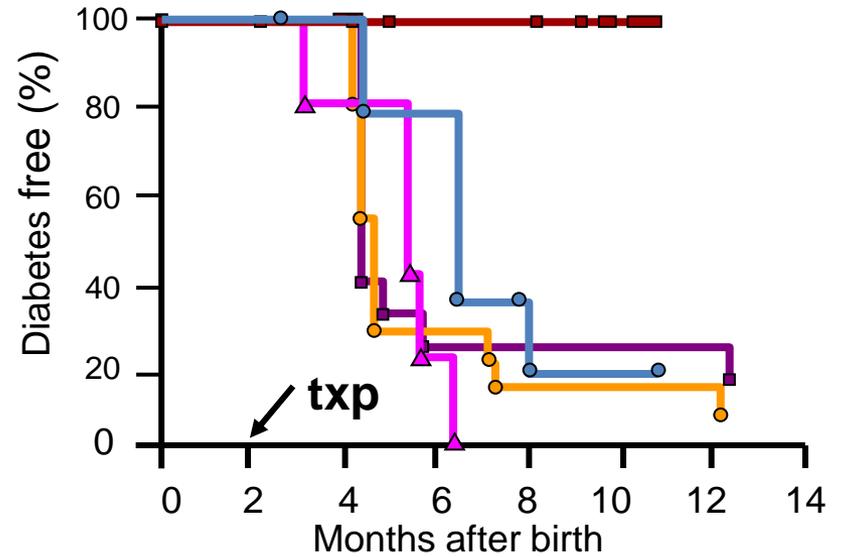
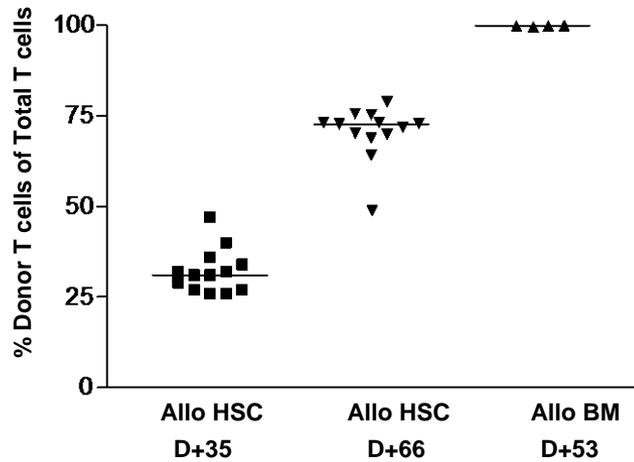
Blood Chimerism

- Old idea which has been shown over decades to be the most robust way to achieve donor specific immune tolerance
- Blood chimerism is achieved routinely as part of allogeneic bone marrow transplantation for malignancies but not for purposes of tolerance induction. Why?
 - upfront mortality of 10-20%
 - toxicities associated with getting cells to engraft
 - graft-vs-host disease
 - immune compromise

Most BMT recipients receive unmanipulated allografts

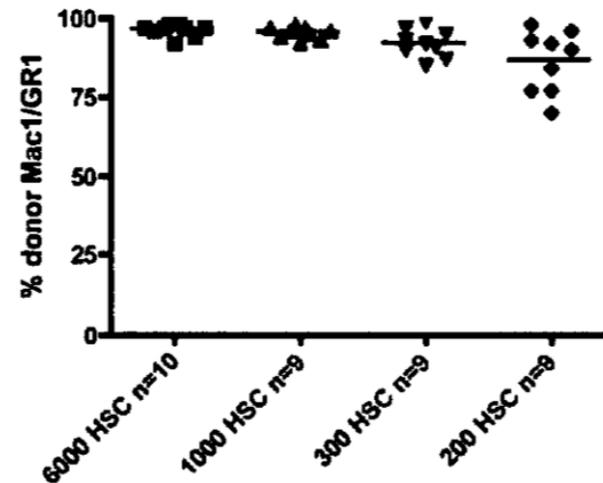
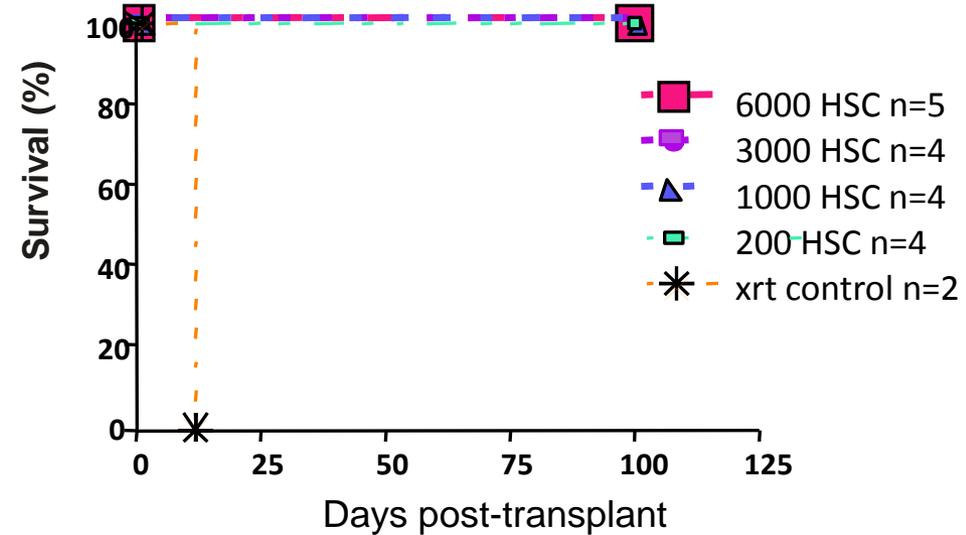
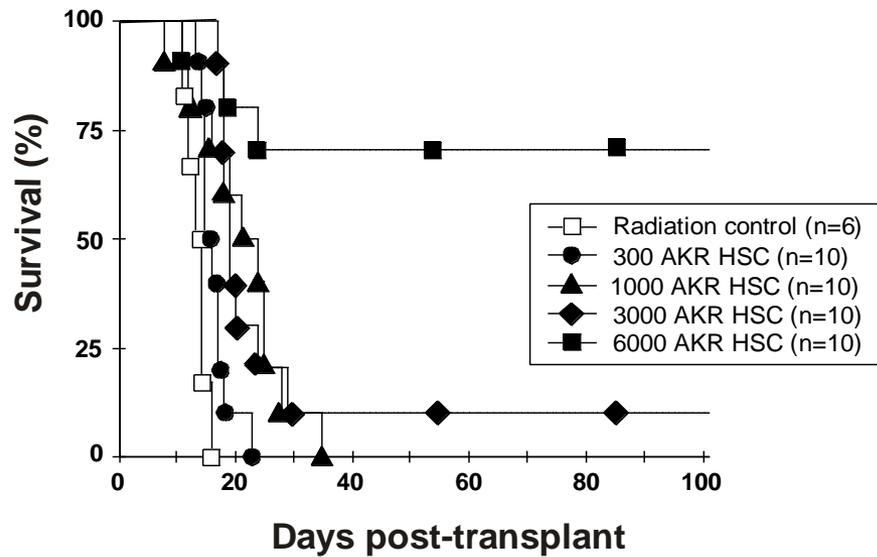


HSC transplantation for tolerance induction

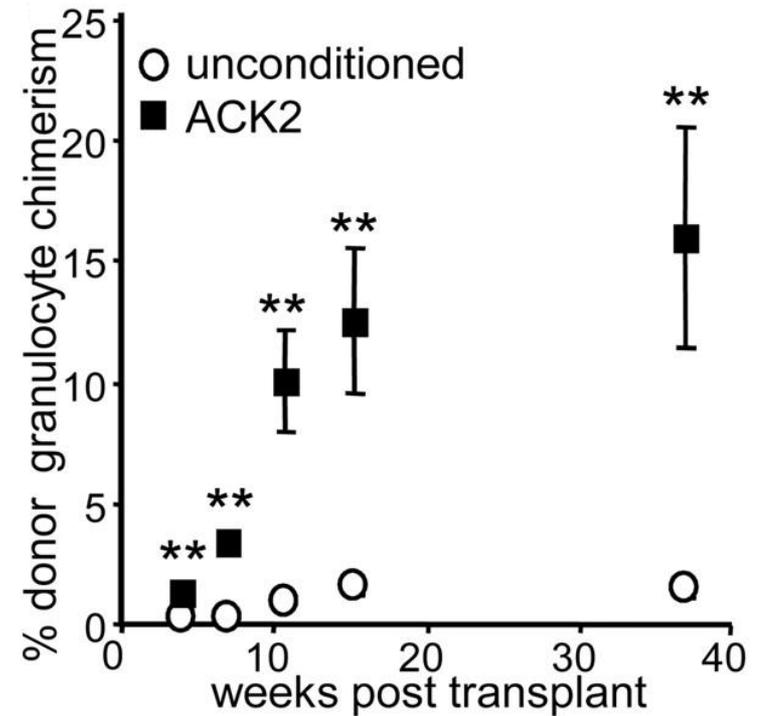
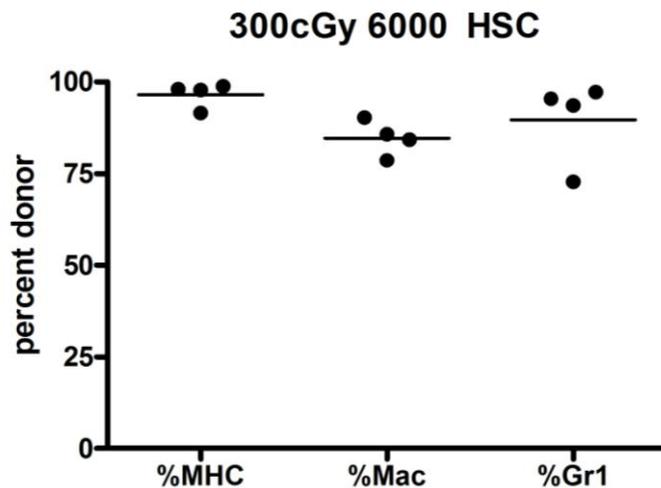
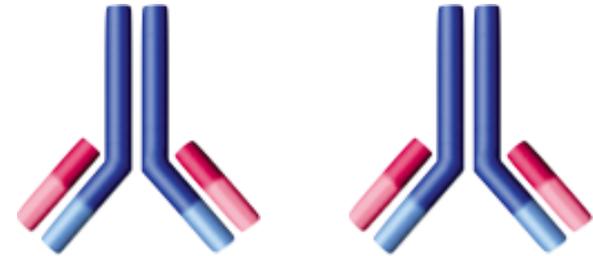
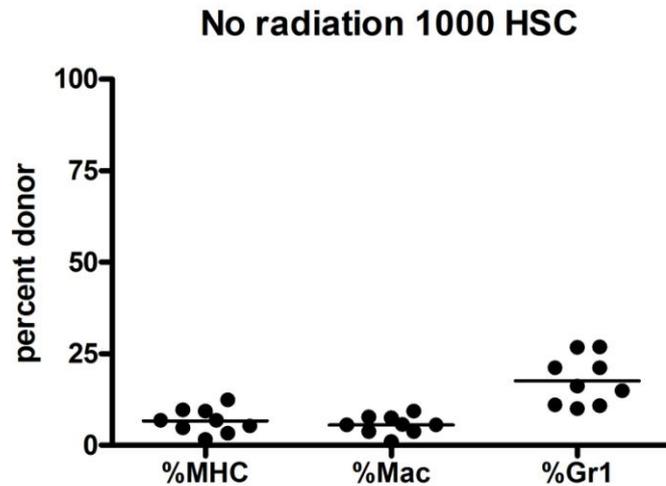


Challenge of engraftment: The immune barrier

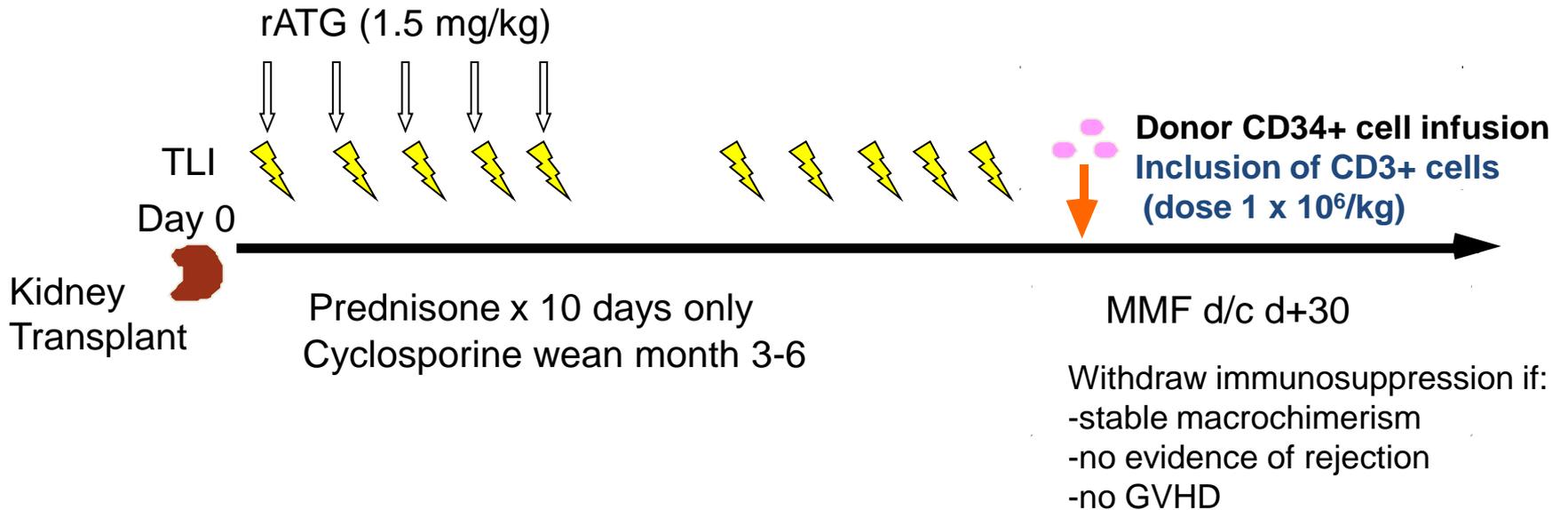
High resistant strain AKR into B6



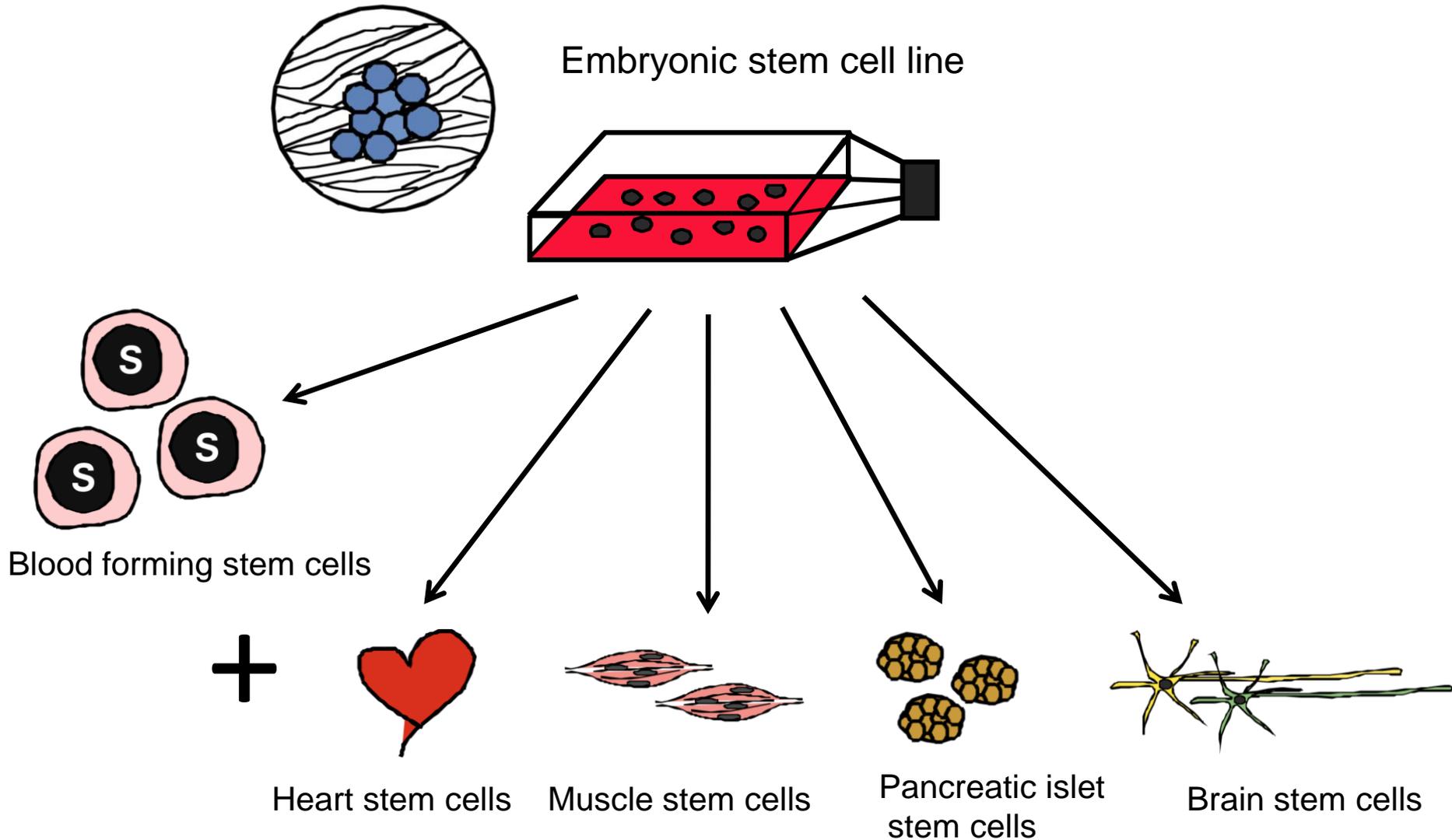
Challenge of engraftment: The non-immune barrier



Clinical Protocol and Chimerism



Regenerative medicine



Questions for the near future

- Are there concerns using pure HSC for clinical allogeneic transplant studies?
- What are acceptable methods for preparing patients with non-malignant disease to engraft with allogeneic HSC?
- Can we move directly to the use of an all monoclonal antibody regimen to permit engraftment of allogeneic HSC? (or does each monoclonal agent need to be tested separately in safety studies?)
- Is stable (life-long) mixed chimerism required for tolerance induction?

Acknowledgements

Preclinical Studies

Georg Beilhack
Yolanda Chu Scheffold
Thai Cao
Kathryn Logronio
Antonia Mueller
Agnieszka Czechowicz
Aaron Logan
Irving Weissman

Kidney Tolerance Studies

Stephan Busque
John Scandling
Samuel Strober
Maria Millan
Richard Hoppe

Clinical BMT Team

Sally Arai
Janice Brown
Jonathan Benjamin
Laura Johnston
Ginna Laport
Robert Lowsky
David Miklos
Robert Negrin
Wen Kai Weng
Karl Blume